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Appoggiaturas or Grace Notes

The long grace note is seldom used in modern music. It is sometimes found in the work of the old masters.

Long Grace Notes

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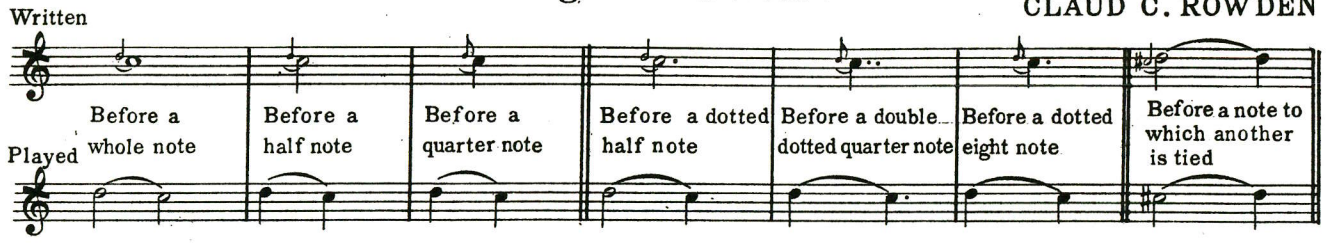
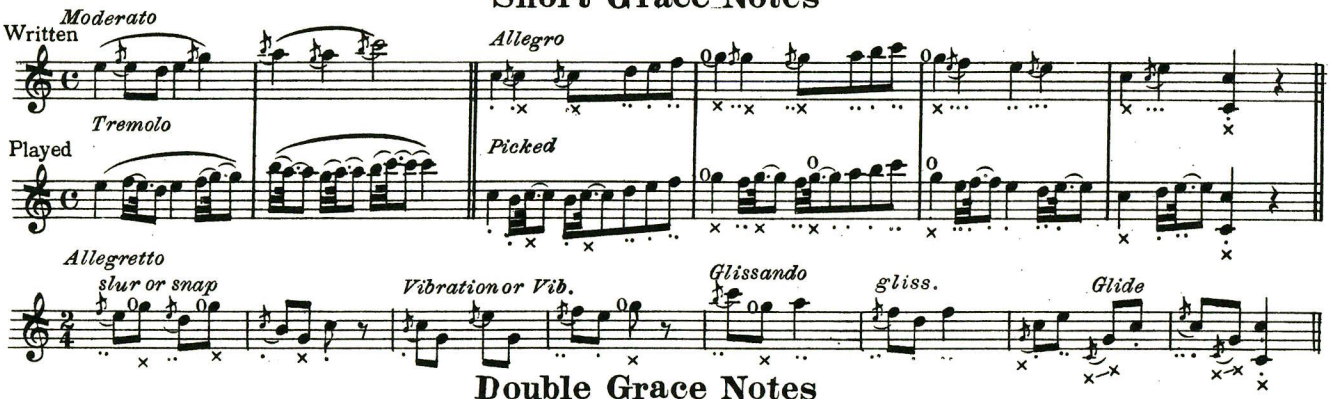

Written
Played
Before a whole note
Before a half note
Before a quarter note
Before a dotted half note
Before a double dotted quarter note
Before a dotted eight note
Before a note to which another is tied

Short Grace Notes



Double Grace Notes

Triple Grace Notes

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Mordent

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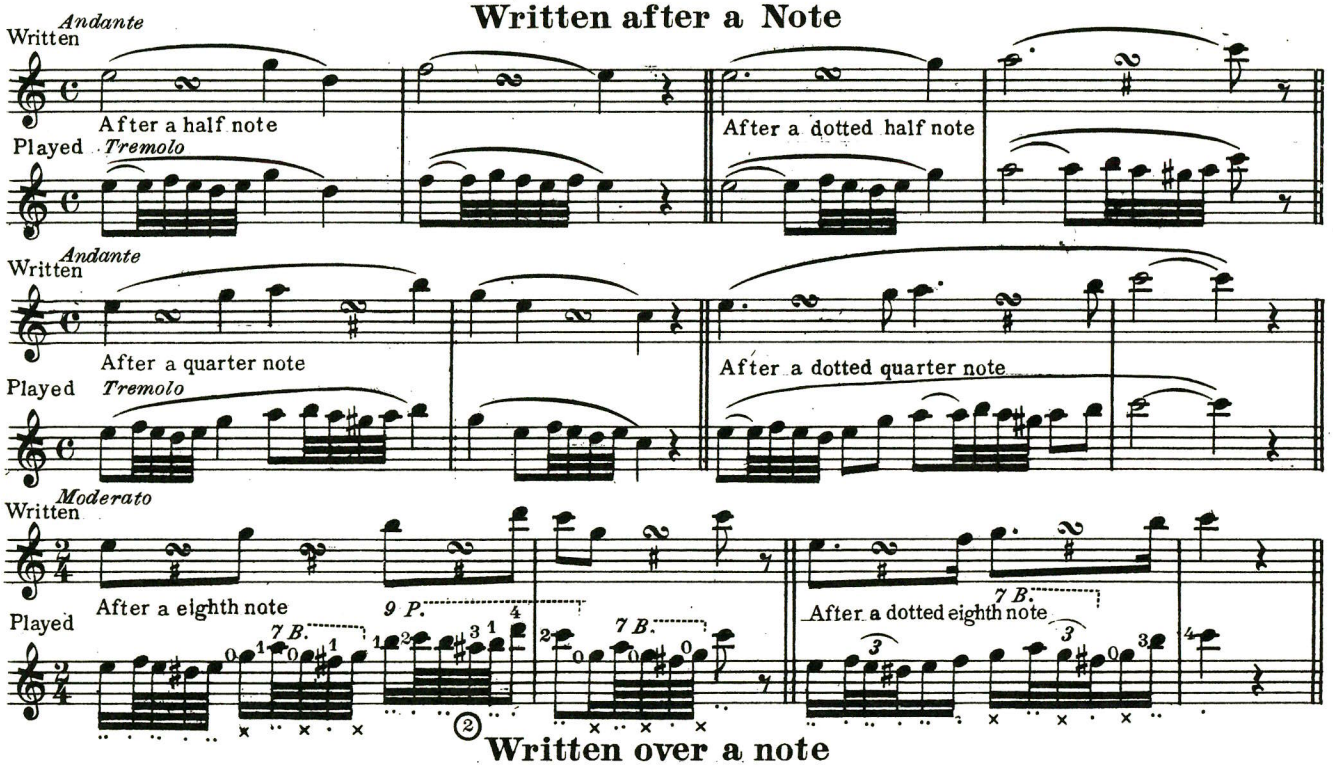
The Mordent, (𝆝) when written over a note, indicates that three notes must be played, first the principle note, the second note is the degree above it, then return to the principle note.

Gruppetto or Turn

The turn, (∾) when written after a note, indicates that the principle note must be played, then the note on the degree above, return to the principle note, then play the degree below, return again to the principle note. Its time is taken from the principle note. When written over a note, the degree above is first played, then the principle note, then the degree below, returning to the principle note. Its time is also taken from the principle note.

Written after a Note



Written over a note

Gruppetto or Turn (Continued)

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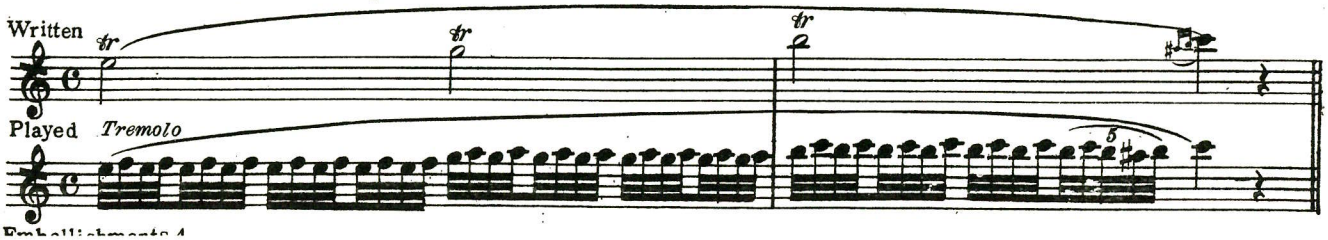
Written
Over an eighth followed by another of the same pitch
Played
Over a dotted eighth note
Written
Prepared with Grace note of the same pitch
Played
Prepared with Grace note a degree below

Inverted Turn

Shake or Trill

The Trill (tr) consist of a rapid alternation of a given note, and the next note above it, according to the diatonic scale in the key of which the trill occurs.

Tremolo Trill



Harmonics

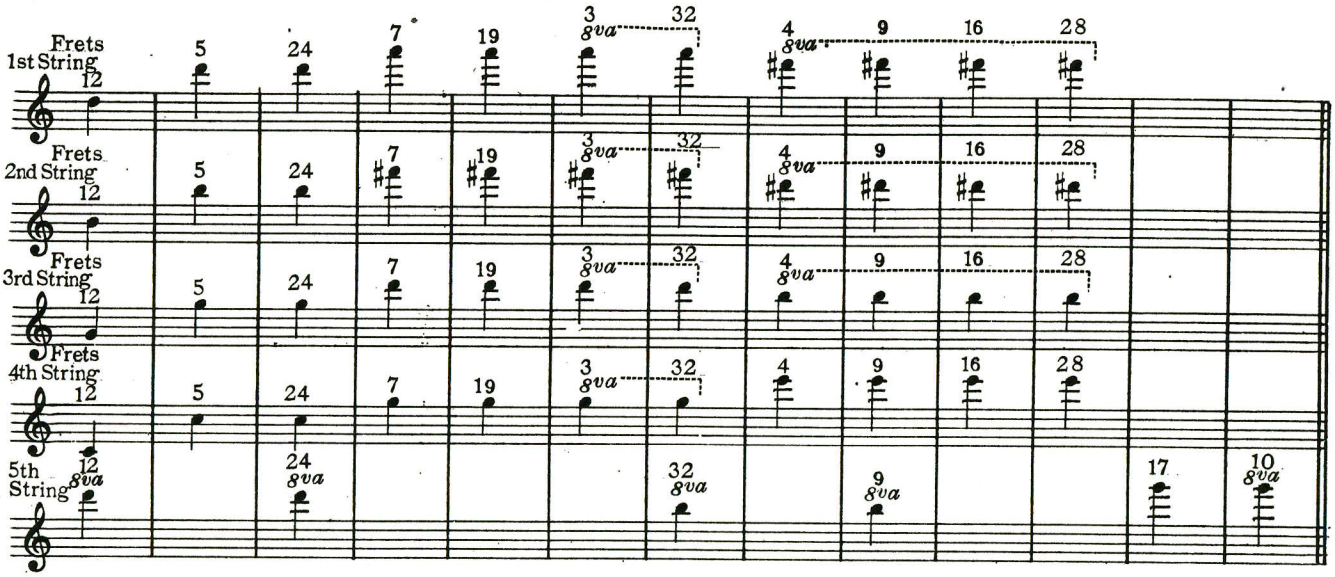
CLAUD C. ROWDEN

Harmonic sounds are flute like tones, produced by touching a string very lightly with a finger of the left hand, and removing it quickly after striking it with the right hand finger, near the bridge.

The Natural Fundamental Harmonies are made at the 12th fret; others occur at the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th, 16th, 19th, 24th, 28th, and 32nd frets, and at the 9th, 10th, 12th, 17th, 24th, and 32nd frets on the fifth string.

The Banjo is tuned an octave lower than its notation is written; In the following table, the tones are written in their actual pitch in the treble clef.

Table of Left Hand Harmonics



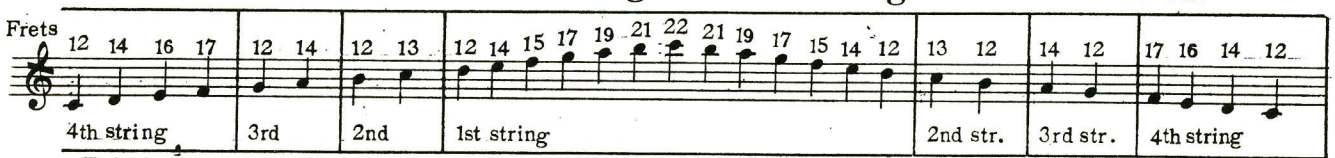
Writers of banjo music usually designate at what fret the harmoics are to be made.
The abbreviation "Har." is used also.

Artificial or Right Hand Harmonics

Right Hand Harmonics, are made by placing the ball of the second finger of the right hand very lightly on the string of the desired fret, and plucking the string with the thumb placed under the finger, place the finger an octave above any note fingered firmly with the left hand, and a harmonic sounding an octave higher will be the result.

If the ball of the second right hand finger is placed a perfect fourth from the left hand finger, the tone will sound two octaves higher.

Right Hand Harmonics sounding an Octave higher than written



Right Hand Harmonics sounding two Octaves higher than written

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